

George E. Parsons, Ph.D.
RESUME

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Wife: Sherry Feitz-Parsons
Children: Courtney Anne Parsons

Employment

- 2003 - present Adjunct Professor, Cincinnati State College
- 2002 - present Consultant and transitional coach
President of Guidance Processes Associates
- 1988 - 2002 Director of Behavioral Medicine
(a) University of Cincinnati Pain Physicians, 1998 - 2002
(b) Associate to UC Pain Center, 1988 - 1996
- 1978 - 2002 President of A.P.R.
- 1974 - present Vocational Expert: Bureau of Hearings & Appeals
- 1971 - 1978 Assistant Professor of Counselor Education, University of Cincinnati
Visiting Professor, Xavier University and Northern Kentucky University
- 1969 - 1971 Research Associate in Teacher Education and Occupational Psychology -
The Center for Vocational Education, The Ohio State University,
Columbus, Ohio
- 1969 Counselor and Job Developer, National Alliance of Business, Columbus,
Ohio
- 1968 Hammond Public Schools

Education

- 1969 - 1971 The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio
Ph.D., Counseling Psychology
City Planning, Counselor Education
- 1969 NDEA Institute on Disadvantaged Counseling
The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio

EXHIBIT

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1967 - 1968 Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana
M.S., Counseling and Guidance
Student Personnel

1964 - 1967 Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana
B.S., History and Economics

Employment Highlights

- 2003 - present College Instructor undergraduate education
- 2002 - present Consultant to corporations in hiring and assessment. Transitional coach for individuals moving from work to retirement. Seminars and workshop presentations.
- 1998 - 3/2002 Assessment and treatment of pain patients
- 1974 - present Vocational assessment
- 1972 - 2002 President of a four member firm engaged in personal counseling and assessment of children and adults. Worked in the evaluation of individuals in the area of career assessment, rehabilitation, personal and social placement.
Supervised various interns doing psychological case work. Developed assessment and counseling contracts with veterans' organizations and private business. Employment testing and placement. Forensic psychologist in employment, disability determination and sexual harassment claims.
- 1971 - 1978 During this time, my primary focus was on teaching graduate level courses in counseling psychology with emphasis in career development and theory, counselor supervision, practica and internship.
Set up and directed numerous seminars for career and vocational guidance; eight for the State, two for General Electric's Education-In-Industry program.
- Advised and worked with some eighty master's degree and fifteen doctoral degree recipients.
- 1969 - 1971 Produced two manuscripts: one on differentiated staffing, and a second on a systems approach to vocational guidance.
- Developed a career counseling service for disadvantaged youth.
- 1967 - 1969 Primary effort was directed toward teaching history and counseling junior high school youth.

Publications

- 1968 - present A list of publications includes:
- Campbell, et al. The Systems Approach: An Emerging Behavioral Model for Vocational Guidance. A summary report. Research and Development Series, No. 45. Center for Vocational and Technical Education. The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, 1971.
- Parsons, G.E. & Rice, A. The Insight Program: One Year After Graduation. Indiana University Education Bulletin, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.
- Campbell, et al. "Operation Guidance", Personnel and Guidance Journal, November, 1970.
- Parsons, G.E. & Wigtil, J.V. "Occupational Mobility as Measured by Holland's Theory of Career Selection", Journal of Vocational Behavior, November, 1974.
- Parsons, G.E. An Application of John Holland's Vocational Theory to an Empirical study of Occupational Mobility of Men Age 45-59. Unpublished Dissertation, November, 1974.
- Parsons, G.E. Differentiated Staffing. A comprehensive look at a two-year and four-year counselor education program. University of Cincinnati, May, 1975.
- Parsons, G.E. & Keiser, E. "Career Dynamics Counseling for Veterans", National Association of Student Personnel Administrators. Volume 15. Fall, 1977.
- Parsons, G.E. Personality Characteristics of Occupationally Mobile Persons. Monograph printed by the Center for Vocational Education under contract from the National Institute of Education, 1976.
- Parsons, G.E. "Mainstreaming: Concept and Counselor Strategies", School Counselor, 1 1978.
- Parsons, G.E. & Robinson, W.T. "Preparation and Presentation of Medical Evidence", Practical Management of Pain, Second Edition, Mosby-Kear Books, Inc., 1992, pp. 947-962.
- Parsons, G.E. & Hathaway, K. "Behavioral Evaluation Management of TMD" 2002 Test in print.

Seminars/Lectures

"Update in Headache & Pain Management: A Review Course for Clinicians", sponsored by Michigan State University, College of Human Medicine, May 23, 2001.

"Masterful Coaching with Carl Kaestner", sponsored by the New England Educational Institute, July 31-August 4, 2000.

"The Journey from Psychotherapy to Coach", sponsored by The Ohio Psychological Association, June 30, 2000.

"Breast Cancer Prevention", sponsored by the Barrett Cancer Center, January 20, 2000.

"Essential Psychopharmacology, 1999: Practice and Update", sponsored by Harvard Medical School, August 16-20, 1999.

"Bahamas Clinical Update '98", sponsored by CME, Inc., February 12-15, 1998.

"Psychological and Vocational Evidence", Kentucky Workers' Compensation Class, March 6, 1997 Greenbaum, Doll & McDonald, PLLC

"National Expert Witness and Litigation Seminar", co-sponsored by South Florida Bible College and Theological Seminary, June 18-21, 1997.

Seminar on Assessing Personal Injury from a medical, vocational and economic standpoint (emphasizing loss of quality of life), Legal Education Workshop, April 19, 1996, Toledo, Ohio.

"By the Numbers: A Vocational Expert's View of Employment", Annual Social Security Seminar, May 3, 1996, Cincinnati Bar Association.

"Independent Mental/Behavioral Examinations", presented by The Industrial Commission of Ohio, November 22, 1996.

"How Not To Cross Examine A Vocational Expert", presented to Kentucky Bar Association - Workers' Compensation Section, February 5, 1995.

Completed seminar "Sexual Harassment", presented by Lee Hornberger, Esq., August 26, 1994.

"Vocational/Educational Assessment Tools", presented to Career Education Association, November 17, 1994.

"Use of Vocational Experts in Defense Cases", Third Annual Insurance Law Seminar, Dayton, Ohio, May 28, 1993.

Seminar on Workers' Compensation Medical/Legal Issues, Southwestern Ohio Self Insurers Association, Cincinnati, Ohio, November 17, 1993.

"Vocational Expert Testimony", Franklin County Bar Association Meeting, Columbus, Ohio, May 1, 1992.

"Measurement of Hedonic Damages", Kentucky Academy of Trial Attorneys, Covington, Kentucky, May 1, 1992.

"Economic Loss Valuation", Indiana Continuing Legal Education Forum, September 2, 1992.

"Evaluating Vocational Loss", Chase Law School, Northern Kentucky University, October 4, 1991.

Alcoholism/Law, Social Security, Cincinnati Bar Association Seminar, Cincinnati, August, 1990.

"Occupational Loss: Using the Vocational Expert", The Association of Civil Trial Lawyers, Fall Meeting, October, 1989.

"Social Security and Law of the Elderly", Northern Kentucky University, Chase College of Law, May, 1988.

"Smoking: Motivation for Change", University of Cincinnati Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio, February 10, 1987.

"Psychological Factors Related to Chronic Pain", American Dental Society of Anesthesiology, Sanibel, Florida, June 16, 1987.

"Pain Management, Psychological Issues, Head and Neck Cancer Care, The Team Approach", November 10, 1987, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"Vocational Analysis in Permanent Total Disability Claims", The Ohio Academy of Trial Lawyers, 1986 Annual Meeting.

Workers' Compensation/Social Security Seminar, April 18, 1986.

Seminar on Social Security, Ohio Academy of Trial Lawyers, "Chronic Pain Syndrome", April 27, 1984, Columbus, Ohio.

Determining Occupational Loss", seminar on medical/legal problems, Chase Law School, Northern Kentucky University, June 24, 1983.

"The Vocational Expert", Chase Law School, Workers' Compensation, Northern Kentucky University, 1982, 1984, 1985, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990 and 1991.

"Seminar on Social Security, Ohio Academy of Trial Lawyers, "Making and Understanding the Psychiatric Listing", April, 1982, Columbus, Ohio.

Seminar on "Practice and Procedure" before Social Security Administration, April 10, 1982.

Appointments

1974 - present Vocational Expert,
 Bureau of Hearings and Appeals
 Social Security
 U.S. Government

Memberships

National Association of Disability Evaluating Professionals
Diplomat, American Board of Professional Disability Consultants
American Associates for Forensic Examiners

News

Bureau of Labor Statistics

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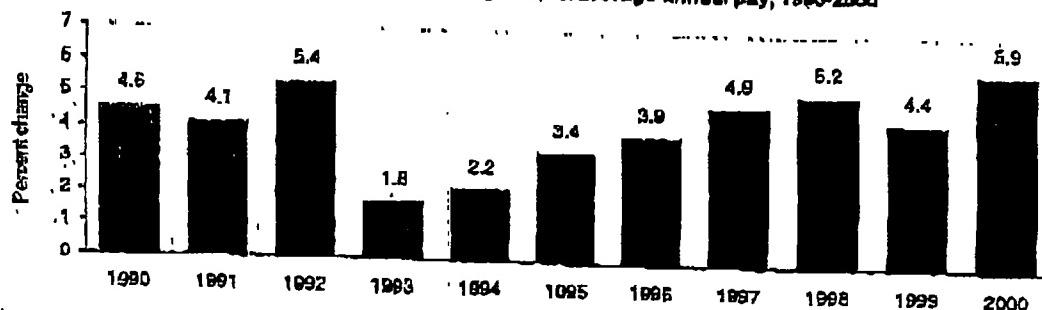
For release: 10:00 A.M. EDT
 Tuesday, September 11, 2001

AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY BY STATE AND INDUSTRY, 2000

The average annual pay of all workers covered by state and federal unemployment insurance (UI) programs rose by 5.9 percent to \$35,296 in 2000, according to preliminary data released today by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. This compares with a 4.4 percent rise in 1999. The annual pay of private industry workers, comprising 84.7 percent of the nation's employment, grew by 6.2 percent in 2000, while pay for government workers rose by 4.1 percent. In 1999, the increase in pay for private sector workers was 4.7 percent and for government workers, 2.8 percent.

Pay growth for U.S. workers in 2000, at 5.9 percent, was the highest in the 1990-2000 period. (See chart 1.) This was the largest increase in average annual pay since 1982, when pay rose by 6.7 percent. The attached tables contain pay data for the nation, each of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. (Data for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are not included in the national averages.)

Chart 1. Percent change in U.S. average annual pay, 1990-2000



Average annual pay by industry data in this release are based on the 1987 version of the Standard Industrial Classification system. The data for 2001 will be based on the North American Industry Classification System. See page 5 for additional information.

EXHIBIT

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Table 8. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, Annual Average 2002 (based on CPS)—Continued

Age	Unemployed										Employed					
	Job losers and persons who completed temporary work					Persons who became unemployed					Last worked			New job		
	Total	On	Non-	Per-	Persons	Total	Left	Other	Total	12	More	From	12	More	New job	
Unemployed																
Total 16+	1,743	1,764	1,452	380	1,364	1,102	267	423	1,550	725	624	1,289	555	673	261	
16-19 years	563	61	62	26	55	37	44	43	375	64	276	201	78	161		
20+ years	3,179	3,033	1,420	354	1,329	1,066	263	385	1,111	760	1,011	454	557	100		
20-24 years	635	204	155	33	171	123	48	88	342	184	156	229	176	123	43	
25-34 years	842	438	352	79	333	273	66	119	304	208	273	125	140	31		
35-44 years	712	470	344	99	371	295	78	63	230	46	187	218	85	133	15	
45-54 years	580	371	322	61	290	242	49	53	146	22	124	138	44	94	7	
55-64 years	257	161	161	46	135	115	20	19	68	3	54	55	17	39	2	
65+ years	74	39	34	17	22	18	4	7	25	1	26	26	7	7	1	
Employed																
Total 16+	3,058	3,425	2,894	838	2,525	1,995	691	680	1,853	1,031	922	1,611	882	710	342	
16-19 years	943	162	119	55	407	63	44	61	700	229	91	447	323	124	253	
20+ years	5,115	3,263	2,776	845	2,414	1,932	487	529	1,253	422	631	1,185	578	386	89	
20-24 years	972	411	373	108	373	215	87	153	409	245	184	382	236	126	47	
25-34 years	1,232	789	610	197	601	472	129	155	315	103	212	231	147	114	24	
35-44 years	1,237	677	746	226	651	520	131	130	230	45	185	218	94	125	11	
45-54 years	993	716	639	371	345	459	86	107	170	25	144	166	62	104	4	
55-64 years	507	381	376	109	272	227	45	41	85	3	62	53	29	54	2	
65+ years	194	79	71	33	46	35	8	13	45	0	45	45	10	34	0	

Table A-6. Life and Worklife Expectancies for Women by Race, 1970-80
(All ages years tenths)

Age	Life expectancy ¹	White women			Life expectancy ¹	Black and other women			
		Expectation of active life by labor force status				Expectation of active life by labor force status			
		Total	Currently active	Currently inactive		Total	Currently active	Currently inactive	
x	"x"	"x"	"x"	"x"	"x"	"x"	"x"	"x"	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
16	53.4	27.6	30.0	28.0	56.7	27.8	20.6	27.3	
17	53.6	28.1	30.8	28.2	56.7	27.5	20.4	27.0	
18	53.5	28.5	30.2	27.6	57.7	27.1	20.0	26.5	
19	53.5	27.9	28.6	27.0	58.0	26.7	27.5	26.1	
20	53.6	27.3	28.0	26.3	58.4	26.3	27.1	25.6	
21	54.0	26.7	27.4	25.5	54.8	25.8	26.8	26.0	
22	57.8	26.0	26.7	24.8	53.9	25.7	26.4	25.3	
23	60.7	29.4	28.1	24.1	52.0	24.7	23.3	23.7	
24	55.7	24.7	25.6	23.3	52.0	24.2	21.6	23.0	
25	54.7	24.1	24.9	22.6	51.0	23.5	24.8	24.4	
26	53.8	23.4	24.2	21.9	50.1	22.9	23.7	21.6	
27	52.9	22.7	23.4	21.2	49.2	22.3	23.1	20.8	
28	51.8	22.1	22.0	20.4	48.2	21.8	23.6	20.2	
29	50.0	21.5	22.4	19.9	47.3	21.0	21.8	19.4	
30	49.9	20.8	21.8	19.2	46.3	20.3	21.2	18.7	
31	48.9	20.2	21.0	18.9	45.6	19.7	20.5	18.6	
32	48.0	19.0	20.4	17.8	45.5	19.0	19.0	17.4	
33	47.0	18.9	20.6	17.2	43.8	18.3	19.3	18.6	
34	46.0	18.3	18.4	16.8	42.8	17.7	16.8	15.7	
35	45.1	17.7	18.7	16.9	41.7	17.0	16.8	15.0	
36	44.1	17.0	18.1	16.2	40.7	16.3	17.4	14.2	
37	43.1	16.4	17.6	14.4	39.8	15.7	16.8	13.9	
38	42.3	15.8	16.8	13.7	38.9	15.0	16.2	13.6	
39	41.2	15.1	16.2	12.9	38.0	14.4	15.6	12.1	
40	40.3	14.4	15.8	12.2	37.1	13.8	16.0	11.4	
41	39.3	13.5	15.0	11.4	36.2	13.1	14.5	10.7	
42	38.4	13.1	14.8	10.8	35.3	12.5	13.0	10.1	
43	37.5	12.4	13.7	9.0	34.5	11.8	13.4	9.3	
44	36.5	11.8	13.1	8.2	33.6	11.5	12.8	8.0	
45	35.8	11.1	12.5	8.4	32.7	10.8	12.9	6.9	
46	34.7	10.5	12.0	7.8	31.9	10.2	11.7	7.7	
47	33.8	9.8	11.4	7.1	31.1	9.8	11.2	7.1	
48	32.9	9.2	10.8	6.5	30.2	9.0	10.8	6.6	
49	32.0	8.6	10.3	5.9	29.4	8.5	10.1	6.0	
50	31.1	8.0	9.5	5.3	28.6	7.9	9.5	5.1	
51	30.2	7.4	8.3	4.7	27.9	7.4	9.0	4.9	
52	29.3	6.8	8.8	4.2	27.0	6.8	8.5	4.4	
53	28.4	6.2	8.0	3.7	26.4	6.3	8.0	3.9	
54	27.6	5.6	7.6	3.3	25.5	5.9	7.5	3.5	
55	26.7	5.0	7.3	2.8	24.7	5.2	7.0	3.0	
56	25.9	4.7	6.8	2.5	23.9	4.7	6.5	2.7	
57	25.0	4.3	6.3	2.2	23.2	4.2	6.1	2.3	
58	24.2	3.9	5.9	1.8	22.4	3.8	5.5	2.0	
59	23.4	3.4	5.4	1.7	21.7	3.4	5.3	1.9	
60	22.8	3.0	5.1	1.5	21.0	3.0	4.8	1.5	
61	21.8	2.6	4.7	1.3	20.3	2.6	4.5	1.3	
62	21.0	2.3	4.4	1.2	19.5	2.3	4.2	1.1	
63	20.2	2.0	4.2	1.0	19.0	2.0	3.9	1.0	
64	19.4	1.6	4.0	0.8	18.5	1.7	3.7	.9	
65	18.7	1.5	3.8	0.6	17.7	1.6	3.4	.7	
66	17.9	1.4	3.6	0.5	17.0	1.5	3.2	.6	
67	17.2	1.3	3.5	0.4	16.4	1.4	3.0	.5	
68	16.4	1.0	3.3	0.3	15.7	1.1	2.8	.4	
69	15.7	.9	3.2	0.2	15.1	.8	2.6	.3	
70	15.0	.8	3.0	0.1	14.5	.7	2.7	.2	
71	14.3	.7	2.8	—	13.9	.6	2.5	.1	
72	13.6	.6	2.6	—	13.4	.5	2.3	.0	
73	12.9	.5	2.4	—	12.8	.4	2.0	.0	
74	12.3	.4	2.3	—	12.3	.3	1.8	.0	
75	11.7	.3	2.0	—	11.8	.2	1.6	.0	

¹ Mortality rates and related racial differences in survival.

News

Bureau of Labor Statistics

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For release: 10:00 A.M. EST
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WORK EXPERIENCE OF THE POPULATION IN 2001

A total of 150.3 million persons worked at some point during 2001, somewhat fewer than in the previous year, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The number of individuals who experienced unemployment during the year rose to 15.8 million in 2001, an increase of 2.8 million from 2000.

These data are from the annual work experience supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS is a monthly survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Additional information about the CPS and this annual supplement, including concepts and definitions, is provided in the Technical Note.

Highlights from the 2001 data include:

- The proportion of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years old and over that worked at some point during the year was 69.3 percent, down from 70.4 percent in 2000.
- The proportion of workers employed full time, year round fell by 0.4 percentage point from 2000 to 66.3 percent in 2001, but remained high by historical standards.
- The "work-experience unemployment rate"—unemployment as a proportion of the persons who worked or looked for work during the year—rose by 1.8 percentage points to 10.4 percent. The rate rose for all of the major demographic groups.

Persons with Employment

From 2000 to 2001, the proportion of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over that worked at some point during the year fell from 70.4 percent to 69.3 percent. Among those with work

Changes in Work Experience Estimates

Estimates shown in this release for calendar years 2000 and 2001 are based on Census 2000 population controls and an expanded sample. For these reasons, the estimates for 2000 appearing in this release may differ from those published earlier, which were based on population controls derived from the 1990 census and a smaller sample. Estimates for 2000 and 2001 are not strictly comparable with estimates for earlier years. For further information on these changes, see the Technical Note.

experience during 2001, 75.6 percent were employed year round (either full or part time), down from 76.0 percent in 2000. The percentage of men employed year round fell to 78.6 percent in 2001 from 79.7 percent in 2000. Continuing a long-term growth trend, full-year employment among women increased to 72.3 percent from 71.8 percent in 2000.

Overall, about 4 out of 5 of those who were employed at some time during the year worked full time, the same as in the prior year. There also was little or no change in the proportions of men or women with work experience who worked full time. (See table 1.)

Persons with Unemployment

Overall, 152.3 million persons worked or looked for work at some time in 2001. Of these, 15.8 million experienced some unemployment during the year, 2.8 million more than the year before. Men accounted for about three-fifths of the rise.

The "work-experience unemployment rate" in 2001 was 10.4 percent, 1.8 percentage points higher than in 2000. The rate for blacks, 15.4 percent, was higher than the rate for either Hispanics (12.7 percent) or whites (9.6 percent). As in 2000, men continued to have higher rates than women, both overall and in each of the three groups. (See tables 3 and 4.)

Among those who were unemployed in 2001, the median number of weeks unemployed (time spent looking for work) was 13.7, up from 12.4 weeks the year before. About 2 million of those who had looked for a job in 2001 did not work at all during the year. Of the 13.8 million persons who had worked during the year and also had experienced unemployment, 24.7 percent had two or more spells of joblessness.

Technical Note

The data presented in this release were collected through the Current Population Survey (CPS) in an annual supplement on work experience. The CPS is a monthly sample survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data from the CPS are used to obtain the monthly estimates of the nation's employment and unemployment levels. Beginning in 2001, the annual work experience supplement has been asked of part of the CPS samples for February and April and the entire sample for March. Previously, the supplement was asked of the March sample only. The supplement includes questions about work activity during the prior calendar year. For instance, data collected in 2002 refer to the 2001 calendar year. Because the reference period is a full year, the number of persons with some employment or unemployment greatly exceeds the average levels for any given month, which are based on a 1-week reference period, and the corresponding annual average of the monthly estimates.

In addition, estimates from the supplement differ from those obtained in the basic CPS because the questions used to classify workers as either employed or unemployed are different. More important, perhaps, is that fewer questions by which to categorize respondents are asked in the supplement. In regard to unemployment in particular, the supplement has no questions on the type of job search activity or on the respondent's availability to work. Also, individuals can be counted as both employed and unemployed in the work experience data, whereas, for a specific reference week, each person is only counted in one category and employment activity takes precedence over job search activity.

The estimates for calendar years 2000 and 2001 shown in this release incorporate two major changes. As a consequence, the estimates for 2000 shown here may differ from those previously published, and the estimates for 2000 and 2001 are not strictly comparable with estimates for earlier years.

First, the estimates for 2000 and 2001 are based on an expanded sample. Beginning in 2001 (with the collection of data for 2000), the sample for the work experience supplement to the CPS was expanded to 78,000 households from its original 50,000 households. The additional 28,000 households were added in order to improve estimates of children's health insurance coverage by state. Work experience estimates previously published for calendar year 2000 were based on the 50,000-household sample. The additional 28,000 sample households were not used until their effect on the estimates had been fully assessed.

The second change was the use of Census 2000-based population controls in the estimation process for both calendar years 2000 and 2001. Sample results from the CPS are weighted up to independent estimates of the population by sex, age, race, and Hispanic/non-Hispanic origin. The weights, or population controls, are developed using counts of the civilian noninstitutional population derived from the decennial census and are updated using information from administrative records. Previously published estimates of work experience in 2000 were based on population controls from the 1990 census.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; TDD message referral phone: 1-800-877-8339.

Reliability of the estimates

Statistics based on the CPS are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. When a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed, there is a chance that the sample estimates may differ from the "true" population values they represent. The exact difference, or *sampling error*, varies depending on the particular sample selected, and this variability is measured by the standard error of the estimate. There is about a 90-percent chance, or level of confidence, that an estimate based on a sample will differ by no more than 1.6 standard errors from the "true" population value because of sampling error. BLS analyses are generally conducted at the 90-percent level of confidence.

The CPS data also are affected by *nonsampling error*. Nonsampling error can occur for many reasons, including the failure to sample a segment of the population, inability to obtain information for all respondents in the sample, inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information, and errors made in the collection or processing of the data.

For a full discussion of the reliability of data from the CPS and information on estimating standard errors, see the "Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error" section of *Employment and Earnings*.

Concepts and definitions

Persons who worked. In the March 2002 supplement, persons are considered to have worked if they responded "yes" to either the question "Did you work at a job or business at any time during 2001?" or "Did you do any temporary, part-time, or seasonal work even for a few days during 2001?"

Unemployed persons. Persons who worked during the year but not in every week are counted as unemployed if they also reported looking for work or being on layoff from a job during the year. Those who reported no work activity during the year are considered unemployed if they responded "yes" to the question "Even though you did not work in 2001, did you spend any time trying to find a job or on layoff?"

Labor force participants. Persons who either worked or were unemployed during the year.

Usual full- and part-time employment. These data refer to the number of hours a worker typically works during most weeks of the year. Workers are classified as full time if they usually worked 35 hours or more in a week; part-time employment refers to workers whose typical workweek was between 1 and 34 hours.

Year-round and part-year employment. Workers are classified as year round if they worked 50 to 52 weeks. Part-year employment refers to workers who worked fewer than 50 weeks.

Table 1. Work experience of the population during the year by sex and extent of employment, 2000-01

Extent of employment	Total		Men		Women	
	2000 ^f	2001	2000 ^f	2001	2000 ^f	2001
Numbers (in thousands)						
Civilian noninstitutional population	214,202	216,788	102,853	104,182	111,440	112,625
Total who worked or looked for work	152,417	152,300	80,287	80,304	72,130	71,908
Percent of the population	71.1	70.3	78.1	77.1	64.7	63.9
Total who worked during the year ¹	150,787	150,206	79,416	79,300	71,341	70,986
Percent of the population	70.4	69.3	77.3	78.1	64.0	63.0
Full time ²	121,427	121,182	69,443	69,414	61,984	61,780
50 to 52 weeks	100,580	99,644	58,934	58,076	41,652	41,500
48 to 49 weeks	2,243	2,323	1,278	1,373	965	940
40 to 47 weeks	5,647	5,827	2,938	3,087	2,810	2,750
27 to 39 weeks	4,549	5,002	2,224	2,831	2,325	2,370
14 to 26 weeks	4,891	4,750	2,363	2,488	2,528	2,382
1 to 13 weeks	3,512	3,536	1,807	1,779	1,705	1,767
Part time ³	29,360	29,103	10,003	9,885	19,357	19,218
50 to 52 weeks	13,974	14,025	4,397	4,298	9,578	9,727
48 to 49 weeks	976	828	303	262	573	568
40 to 47 weeks	2,677	2,662	843	801	1,833	1,761
27 to 39 weeks	2,723	2,747	894	924	1,829	1,923
14 to 26 weeks	4,364	4,188	1,693	1,673	2,671	2,518
1 to 13 weeks	4,746	4,753	1,573	1,928	2,673	2,625
Percentage distribution						
Total who worked during the year ¹	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Full time ²	80.5	80.6	87.4	87.5	72.9	72.8
50 to 52 weeks	66.7	66.3	74.2	73.2	68.4	68.6
48 to 49 weeks	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.3
40 to 47 weeks	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.9
27 to 39 weeks	9.0	9.3	2.8	3.3	3.3	3.3
14 to 26 weeks	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.3
1 to 13 weeks	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.6
Part time ³	19.5	19.4	12.6	12.5	27.1	27.1
50 to 52 weeks	0.3	0.3	5.5	5.4	13.4	13.7
48 to 49 weeks6	.6	.4	3	.8	.8
40 to 47 weeks	1.8	1.7	1.1	1.0	2.6	2.5
27 to 39 weeks	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.2	2.6	2.8
14 to 26 weeks	2.9	2.8	2.1	2.1	3.7	3.5
1 to 13 weeks	3.1	3.2	2.4	2.4	4.0	4.0

¹ Total worked includes paid vacation and sick leave.² Usually worked 35 hours or more per week.³ Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week.

f = revised. Estimates for 2000 have been revised to reflect the use of Census 2000-based population controls and the inclusion of data collected

from an expanded sample. Estimates for 2000 and 2001 are not strictly comparable with estimates for earlier years. See the Technical Note for additional information.

NOTE: Data refer to persons 16 years and over.

Table 2. Work experience of the population during the year by race, Hispanic origin, and sex, 2000-01
(Numbers in thousands)

Extent of employment, race, and Hispanic origin	Total		Men		Women	
	2000 ^f	2001	2000 ^f	2001	2000 ^f	2001
WHITE						
Civilian noninstitutional population						
Total who worked or looked for work	177,469	179,209	88,053	87,105	91,415	92,188
Percent of the population	126,654	126,353	67,776	67,703	68,778	58,850
Total who worked during the year ¹	125,540	126,097	67,253	67,078	68,287	58,021
Percent of the population	70.7	69.8	70.2	77.0	63.8	62.9
Percent who worked during the year ¹						
Full time ²	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
50 to 52 weeks	80.0	80.2	87.6	87.8	71.3	71.5
87 to 49 weeks	66.4	66.3	74.0	73.8	57.0	57.5
1 to 26 weeks	8.2	6.6	7.9	8.9	8.6	8.4
Part time ³	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.7	5.6
50 to 52 weeks	20.0	19.8	12.5	12.2	28.7	28.5
27 to 40 weeks	9.7	9.7	5.6	5.4	14.4	14.7
1 to 26 weeks	4.3	4.2	2.6	2.5	6.3	6.2
6.0	6.8	4.3	4.3	8.0	7.6	
BLACK						
Civilian noninstitutional population						
Total who worked or looked for work	24,957	25,445	11,100	11,325	13,897	14,119
Percent of the population	17,473	17,493	8,008	8,097	9,455	9,307
Total who worked during the year	16,956	16,876	7,764	7,787	9,222	9,089
Percent of the population	68.0	66.3	69.9	68.8	68.4	64.4
Percent who worked during the year ¹						
Full time ²	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
50 to 52 weeks	83.5	83.0	88.5	86.0	81.0	80.4
27 to 49 weeks	68.0	66.6	70.2	69.5	66.1	64.2
1 to 26 weeks	8.5	9.2	9.1	9.2	8.0	9.3
Part time ³	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	6.8	6.9
50 to 52 weeks	16.5	17.0	13.5	14.0	19.0	19.6
27 to 40 weeks	6.6	6.8	4.8	5.1	8.1	8.4
1 to 26 weeks	3.0	3.4	2.4	2.7	4.2	4.1
8.5	8.7	6.3	6.2	6.7	7.1	
HISPANIC ORIGIN						
Civilian noninstitutional population						
Total who worked or looked for work	24,634	26,842	12,538	13,051	12,088	12,581
Percent of the population	17,853	18,093	10,234	10,484	7,419	7,600
Total who worked during the year	17,385	17,799	10,087	10,356	7,297	7,443
Percent of the population	70.6	69.4	80.5	79.3	60.3	59.1
Percent who worked during the year ¹						
Full time ²	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
50 to 52 weeks	84.9	84.2	90.1	80.0	77.7	78.2
27 to 49 weeks	87.7	87.1	74.5	73.3	58.4	58.5
1 to 26 weeks	9.6	9.9	9.4	10.2	9.6	8.6
Part time ³	7.7	7.2	6.2	6.5	9.8	8.2
50 to 52 weeks	15.1	15.8	9.9	10.0	22.3	23.9
27 to 40 weeks	7.3	8.1	4.8	4.7	10.7	12.9
1 to 26 weeks	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.8	4.7	4.1
4.0	4.9	3.4	3.5	8.8	6.8	

¹ Time worked includes paid vacation and sick leave.

² Usually worked 35 hours or more per week.

³ Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week.

^f Revised. Estimates for 2000 have been revised to reflect the use of Census 2000-based population controls and the inclusion of data collected from an expanded sample. Estimates for 2000 and 2001 are not strictly

comparable with estimates for earlier years. See the Technical Note for additional information.

NOTE: Details for the above race and Hispanic origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not pronounced and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups. Data refer to persons 16 years and over.

Table 3. Extent of unemployment during the year by sex, 2000-01

Extent of unemployment	Total		Men		Women	
	2000 ^f	2001	2000 ^f	2001	2000 ^f	2001
Numbers (in thousands)						
Total who worked or looked for work	152,417	152,300	80,287	80,304	72,130	71,986
Percent with unemployment	8.6	10.4	9.0	11.1	8.1	9.6
Total with unemployment	13,041	15,834	7,199	8,919	5,842	6,916
Did not work but looked for work	1,630	2,014	841	1,004	789	1,010
1 to 14 weeks	732	939	340	419	392	520
15 weeks or more	898	1,075	501	585	397	490
Worked during the year	11,411	13,820	6,350	7,915	5,053	5,806
Year-round workers ¹ with 1 or 2 weeks of unemployment	575	602	383	421	212	180
Part-year workers ² with unemployment	10,838	13,218	5,995	7,493	4,841	6,724
1 to 4 weeks	2,394	2,365	1,150	1,244	1,244	1,121
5 to 10 weeks	2,180	2,558	1,214	1,445	986	1,111
11 to 14 weeks	1,675	2,038	920	1,207	655	831
15 to 26 weeks	2,757	3,681	1,674	2,189	1,093	1,492
27 weeks or more	1,930	2,579	1,037	1,409	893	1,170
Median weeks of unemployment for all workers	12.4	13.7	13.0	13.8	11.6	13.6
With 2 spells or more of unemployment	3,157	3,420	1,890	2,098	1,267	1,321
2 spells	1,412	1,642	910	1,001	602	641
3 spells or more	1,745	1,778	1,080	1,098	685	680
Percent distribution						
Old not work but looked for work	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 to 14 weeks	44.9	43.6	40.4	41.7	49.7	51.6
15 weeks or more	55.1	59.4	59.6	58.3	50.3	48.5
Worked during the year	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Year-round workers ¹ with 1 or 2 weeks of unemployment	5.0	4.4	5.7	6.3	4.2	3.1
Part-year workers ² with unemployment	95.0	95.6	94.3	94.7	95.8	96.9
1 to 4 weeks	21.0	17.1	18.1	15.7	24.6	19.0
5 to 10 weeks	10.1	18.5	19.1	18.3	19.1	16.0
11 to 14 weeks	14.8	14.7	14.5	16.2	13.0	14.1
15 to 26 weeks	24.2	26.6	26.3	27.6	21.4	25.3
27 weeks or more	16.9	18.7	16.3	17.8	17.7	19.8
With 2 spells or more of unemployment	27.7	24.7	28.7	26.8	29.1	22.4
2 spells	12.4	11.0	12.7	12.6	11.9	10.9
3 spells or more	15.3	12.9	17.0	13.9	13.2	11.5

¹ Worked 50 or 51 weeks.² Worked less than 50 weeks.

f = revised. Estimates for 2000 have been revised to reflect the use of Census 2000-based population controls and the inclusion of data collected

from an expanded sample. Estimates for 2000 and 2001 are not strictly comparable with estimates for earlier years. See the Technical Note for additional information.

NOTE: Data refer to persons 16 years and over.

Table 4. Extent of unemployment during the year by race, Hispanic origin, and sex, 2000-01
 (Numbers in thousands)

Extent of unemployment, race, and Hispanic origin	Total		Men		Women	
	2000 ^r	2001	2000 ^r	2001	2000 ^r	2001
WHITE						
Total who worked or looked for work	126,564	126,353	67,776	67,703	58,770	58,650
Percent with unemployment	7.9	8.6	8.9	10.4	7.5	8.8
Total with unemployment	10,004	12,157	5,617	7,010	4,387	5,147
Did not work but looked for work	1,013	1,246	523	827	491	629
Worked during the year	8,991	10,900	5,094	6,383	3,896	4,517
Median weeks of unemployment for all workers	11.9	13.1	12.5	13.2	11.0	13.0
Percent who worked during the year ¹	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Year-round workers ² with 1 or 2 weeks of unemployment	5.4	4.8	6.1	5.9	4.5	3.2
Part-year workers ³ with unemployment	94.6	95.2	93.9	94.1	95.5	98.8
1 to 4 weeks	21.6	17.7	18.6	16.1	25.5	19.0
5 to 14 weeks	34.2	34.5	34.3	34.7	33.9	34.2
15 weeks or more	38.8	43.0	41.0	43.2	36.0	42.7
With 2 spells or more of unemployment	28.0	24.8	30.1	28.7	25.3	21.6
BLACK						
Total who worked or looked for work	17,473	17,493	8,009	8,007	9,460	9,397
Percent with unemployment	12.9	15.4	14.6	16.9	11.4	14.0
Total with unemployment	2,248	2,689	1,171	1,372	1,077	1,317
Did not work but looked for work	487	617	244	303	244	307
Worked during the year	1,761	2,072	828	1,062	833	1,010
Median weeks of unemployment for all workers	16.1	17.8	16.0	17.5	16.2	18.0
Percent who worked during the year ¹	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Year-round workers ² with 1 or 2 weeks of unemployment	3.8	2.2	4.3	2.5	2.9	1.9
Part-year workers ³ with unemployment	96.4	97.8	95.7	97.5	97.1	98.2
1 to 4 weeks	17.3	14.2	14.9	13.9	18.8	14.5
5 to 14 weeks	26.8	27.0	26.6	27.1	21.8	26.8
15 weeks or more	52.4	56.7	53.3	56.4	52.5	56.9
With 2 spells or more of unemployment	26.6	25.4	27.0	25.1	25.8	26.8
HISPANIC ORIGIN						
Total who worked or looked for work	17,653	18,093	10,234	10,484	7,410	7,609
Percent with unemployment	10.7	12.7	10.9	13.1	10.6	12.2
Total with unemployment	1,895	2,304	1,112	1,373	784	930
Did not work but looked for work	260	294	147	128	122	166
Worked during the year	1,627	2,010	965	1,245	662	784
Median weeks of unemployment for all workers	14.8	14.9	15.5	14.3	14.1	16.6
Percent who worked during the year ¹	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Year-round workers ² with 1 or 2 weeks of unemployment	3.1	3.9	3.4	4.3	2.6	3.3
Part-year workers ³ with unemployment	96.9	96.1	96.6	95.7	97.4	98.7
1 to 4 weeks	18.3	13.4	18.1	13.0	21.5	14.0
5 to 14 weeks	29.1	32.0	29.6	35.3	28.5	20.9
15 weeks or more	48.4	49.8	50.9	47.3	47.4	53.7
With 2 spells or more of unemployment	28.9	26.4	28.6	27.3	29.9	25.1

¹ Time worked includes paid vacation and sick leave.
² Worked 50 or 51 weeks.
³ Worked less than 50 weeks.

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March 20, 2004

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Re: *Hildebrandt v. Hyatt Corp., et al Case No. C-02-0003*

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Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

Re: *Hildebrandt v. Hyatt Corp., et al Case No. C-02-0003*

Dear Bob:

We are writing to follow up with you regarding the additional information Plaintiff's expert, George E. Parsons agreed to provide during his telephonic deposition. Specifically, Dr. Parsons agreed to provide the following information, on which his opinions are based:

- BLS Reports, including, but not limited to the BLS reports listed in Dr. Parsons' report relating to statistics reported in 2001;
- The Work Life Expectancy tables upon which Dr. Parsons relied in preparing his report; and
- Any other documents on which Dr. Parsons based his opinions and/or report which were not attached to his report.

Please forward these reports to us as soon as possible. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact Theresa or me.

Very truly yours,


Natalie J. Storch
For FISHER & PHILLIPS LLP

TJS:msf
cc: Theresa M. Gillion, Esquire

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EXHIBIT

E